THE EVENING STAR

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It Literally Goes Everywhere, and is Read by Everybody. It is. therefore. as an Advertising 'Medium without a

Peer. Whether Cost or Measure of Publicity be

Considered.

FEW KNOW ABOUT THE SHAKERS PHOTOGRAPHIC

An Interesting, God-Fearing People Who Have Given the World Many Important Discoveries.

We may not accept their peculiar religious be liefs nor can we enter into the spirit of their sacrifices. It is not necessary to believe as they do, but we can and do respect their sincerity of purpose and the honor and unrightness which marks

The Shakers have always been successsful inventors, and some of the greatest of the conveniences of the present day found origin in their In one particular they excel all other men classes of men, and that is in cultivation of medic inal herbs and plants and their preparation for use. They have made it a study for more than one hundred years. It is one of their peculiar

industries. Their lives have been devoted to it. Their latest and greatest achievement is the

Shaker Digestive Cordial. It is not offered as a cure for all diseases. It does not pretend to be, but one disease it will cure, and that is indigeswait to see the result. The effect is almost im-mediate. The first dose usually gives relief and if continued a permanent cure will follow.

It not only contains already digested food, but it digests food as well, thus toning up the general

system. An interesting pamphlet is now being issued by the Shakers and can be had for the asking at almost any drug store.

Try a 25c. bottle of Digestive Cordial and see what it will do for you.

HANDS OFF THE MOON! Telescope That Will Bring It Within a Few Miles.

From the Lenden Daily News. The huge block of crystal which will become the mirror for the great telescope has safely arrived in Paris. If all goes well the exhibition of 1900 will be able to boast of a distinct feature. Whether the moon's features will be equally distinct is another question. Prof. Loewy thinks not, but M. Deloncle is still determined to carry through

"The moon one yard off." It was thus the scheme of the gigantic telescope was spoken of in the papers, but M. Deloncle, however ambitious he may be in Central Africa, pro-tests that he never had so preposterous a notion. He claims that it will be possible to throw on to a screen views of our satel-lite brought within a distance of thirty-eight miles. This remains to be seen. However, everybody will wish M. Deloncle, and still more especially his shareholders, every success in what one must still regard as an

The new telescopic mirror is the largest ever made. It was cast at Jeumont, a manu-facturing place and the last French station on the line to Liege, Cologne and Berlin. This splendid block of homogeneous crystal weighs 3,000 kilograms. Its diameter is 2.05 meters, and in its present nearly rough state it cost \$1,000. Of course, it was conveyed to Paris in a special train. It was wrapped up in heavy felt blankets, protected by hoops of soft wood, with metal tires, mounted on pivots. Thus packed, the mirror was tightly wedged in a case that was placed in the wagon on a bed of hurdles

and layers of hay.

For greater safety the train stopped only once, at Tergnier, and went at as slow a pace as a royal train, escorted by a railway inspector. It was insured to its full value. The same afternoon it was removed from the northern terminus to the workshop. The mirror, before leaving Jeumont, went through a second grinding of its faces, being as smooth as a fine plate glass. But for telescopic purposes this sort of smoothness is roughness itself. The finishing process will take two years and six months, and by more expeditious processes than any hither-to in use, which, moreover, will give greater

accuracy than anything known.

Hitherto astronomical mirrors and lenses have been polished by hand by slowly rubbing the glass with the naked hand, sometimes, but not always, moistened with oil, albumen and other substances which are the maker's secret. The drawback of this process is that the mere heat of the hand may cause the surface to warp. The new mechanical process, of which

particulars are not given, will produce a surface approaching a true plane, within one-ten-thousandth part of a millimeter. Even this marvelous finish will leave a margin, astronomers tell us, for errors. The whole finishing process will cost £6,000. The silvering will not cost anything to speak of. The mirror will be mounted on two arms ten meters long, and will be set in motion by machinery of the usual sort. The rays gathered from planetary space will be re-flected horizontally through a mammoth fube sixty meters long, laid on piles of masonry. The lenses of flint and crown masonry. The lenses of flint and crown glass will be 1 meter 25 centimeters, the largest in the world, and the images, enlarged 6,000 times, will be thrown on to a screen, which thousands of people will view

at a time.
The moon will, if all goes well, be brought within thirty-eight miles, but it is most doubtful whether images on this scale will prove correct. M. Loewy, the assistant director of the Paris observatory, who has submitted some splendid photographs of the moon, believes that the limit of ninety-four miles he has reached is the utmost practically in the state of the specific process. ticable for a long time to come. Larger images will be indistinct.

THIS VILTURE ATE A WHOLE COW. Peculiar and Not Altogether Pleasing Habits of the Bird. From the San Francisco Examiner.

A bird of prey as tall as a man has been captured by the superintendent of Richard Gird's ranch in the hills south of Chino, San Bernardino county. The prisoner is a magnificent specimen of the California vulture, without doubt the largest ever taken captive. From the crown of its fercelous-looking, red-wattled head to its strong, scaly talons it measures six feet. Its plucky captor is an inch or two shorter in his cowhide boots. The man has the advantage in weight, for the bird weighs 100 pounds. Still, that is a fair fighting weight to carry through the rarefled upper air. In order to accomplish this feat the vulture is provided with wings that have a spread of twelve feet. Withal, the orni-thologists who have seen it say that it is

merely a youngster.

Apart from the red whattles already alluded to, the bird's head conveys the idea of a very bald old man of miserly instincts. The back and upper part of the wings are gray and the tail and larger wing feathers are a glossy black. The legs and feet are of a reddish hue. Altogether, Mr. Gird's pet is a formidable looking customer. Partly for this reason, partly because of his red poll, partly because of his light weight in contrast to his extreme height and strength, and partly extreme height and strength, and partly because he shows a vicious inclination to deal knockout blows to whoever approaches him, Mr. Gird proposes to take good care of his prize, and is prepared to match him against any captive wild bird living. If the match were an eating contest Mr. Gird would probably be on the safe side. Allured by the palatable flavor of a dead cow the bird devoured nearly every particular. cow, the bird devoured nearly every parti-cle of flesh from its bones, which so op-pressed him that, however vigorously he flapped his wings, he was unable to soar away to his eyrle among distant mountain away to his eyrie among distant mountain fastnesses. In this humiliating predicament he was lassoed and dragged fluttering ponderously, but hopelessly, to Mr. Gird's stable. His mood just at present is a trifle morose, as might be expected under the circumstances, but Mr. Gird hopes to convert the bird into an affectionate and interesting household pet. Even in the bird's present condition his owner declares that he would not take \$1,000 for him.

Mr. Gird probably does not exaggerate the value of his acquisition. fornia vulture is very nearly extinct, owing to traps laid for birds of prey by settlers.

The A B C of It. From the Birmingham Post.

From Le Caricature.

A-"Now, if I understand correctly, the first principle of socialism is to divide with your brother man." B-"Then you don't urderstand it correctly. The first principle of socialism is to make your brother man divide with

At the Inquest.

"You say you knew this man? Is there any particular sign by which you recognize the corpse?"
"Oh, yes, your honor, he was deaf."

Collections Soon to Be Displayed in the Museum.

TO SHOW THE PROGRESS

From the Time of the First Experiments of Daguerre.

WASHINGTON SALON

At a recent meeting of the Camera Club of the C. Bi. C. it was voted to hold an art photographic exhibition next year under the title "The National Photographic Salon of 1897."

A circumstance worthy of note in connec tion with the recent exhibition held at the Cosmos Club, and which has already been mentioned in these columns, is that fifty pictures there exhibited were selected for purchase by the United States National Museum. It is now the intention of Dr. Goode to have this unique collection hung in the National Museum as early as expedient, in order that it may be seen,

The fifty pictures, however, form a part of a collection illustrating the history and methods of the art of photography which has been in process of formation for a number of years under the direction of Mr T. W. Smillie

Dr. Goode states that this collection has not yet been exposed to public view, owing to lack of room in the present building, but that it already contains many noteworthy objects, and when arranged for exworthy objects, and when arranged for ex-hibition will show the history of photog-raphy from its beginning and contempo-rary illustrations of most of the note-worthy advances in the art and works of the greatest photographers of the world. It begins with examples of the process of Wedgewood engraving, shows specimens of the work of Niepce and original daguer-reotype of Daguerre by Need Brothers of New York. It may be remarked that the collection still greatly needs specimens of work of Daguerre and his early disciples. There is an excellent collection of early daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, some of them of remarkable clearness and heauty them of remarkable clearness and beauty, including a view of the harbor of San Francisco in 1852, showing the dismantled fleet of the argonauts, a remarkable plece by Shew of California. There is also a unique series of daguerreotypes for the stereoscope. Next comes an example of the talbotype, taken by Fox Talbot, the inventor of the process.

The Progress of Photography. The introduction of photography into this ountry is illustrated by specimens of the little oval silver prints, first used about 1860, upon visiting cards, whence the name carte de visite took its name, and from this time on examples of portrait and landscape work by many celebrated photographers, showing the general progress of the art, including the magnificent large

pl.otographs made by the photographers of the early geological surveys.

Comparatively little has been done to illustrate the work of the last ten years, and an effort is now being made to complete the series so that it will be a worthy representation of the progress of the art from resentation of the progress of the art from the beginning until now. The collection has not kept pace with the recent progress of the art movement in photography, and the acquisition of the prints from the Washington salon and art photographic exhibition of 1896 is intended to supply in part this lack. It is unnecessary to enpart this lack. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance which such a collection as this must be to every photographer; a collection in which he may see, side by side, the best works from year to year, and study the effects of light and time upon the permarence of paper and processes. The collection of the works of representative photographers is, of course, incomplete; this, it should be understood. is due only to the fact that there has not been opportunity to secure an example of their works. It is the purpose of the mu-seum to be absolutely impartial, and to allow fair representation in its collections allow fair representation in its collections to every person whose work is of merit. Besides the comparatively limited collection which will be exhibited to the public, which of necessity can include only one or two pictures of a kind, there is a large study and reference collection kept in drawers, protected from light and dampness, which is of even more importance to students of the art than the collections to

be shown in the exhibition hall.

The pictures bought by the museum from the exhibition of 1896 were chosen with the idea that they should represent as fully as possible the different schools of photography in America at the present time, and the work of as many as possible of the most characteristic and research. most characteristic and representative artists. The fact is fully recognized that the developments of these schools is sought in amateur photography rather than among professional photographers, whose work is of necessity more conventional in its character and affords less opportunity for orig-inality and progress. The fact was also recognized that several professional pho-tographers were represented in this exhi-bition, and characteristic specimens of this

work were also secured. To Make More Purchases.

Dr. Goode has signified his intention to secure for the National Museum collection some of the best pictures from the exhibition to be held next year, and has addressed a letter to Mr. Dodge, the chairman of the exhibition committee of 1896, which 's as follows:

"I am very much gratified to learn that it has been decided to hold a second exhibition of art photography in this city, un-der the name of the National Photographic Salon of 1897. The exhibition of 1896 must be regarded as the most impressive exhibi-tion ever held in this country. It has demonstrated the right of photography to a place among the fine arts, and was sug-gestive of possibilities in the future which gestive of possionities in the future which are by no means generally appreciated. Such exhibitions are useful, not only to the photographers themselves, but to all those who have occasion to avail themselves of the possibilities of photography in the decorative and graphic arts, in the llustration of books and in the sciences. I am desirous of utilizing the coming exhilustration of books and in the sciences. I am desirous of utilizing the coming exhibition for the purpose of extending the photographic collection in the National Museum, and therefore authorize you to announce that a number of the best photographs there exhibited will be purchased."

HARVARD BOYS FINED.

President Eliot Will Put a Stop to Further Disorder of the Kind. The three Harvard students whose arrest Wednesday night at Cambridge, Mass., while celebrating the Princeton victory precipitated a riot, were arraigned in the municipal court yesterday. Clay S. Briggs, who fired the pistol, was fined \$15 for discharging firearms in the streets, and Goldthwaite H. Dorr and Arthur T. Pilling, charged with assaulting policemen, were fined \$50 each. The court room was jammed with undergraduates, and a subscription has been started in college to pay the fines. President Eliot was incensed by the be-havior of the young men in derying the police and promiscuously discharging police and promiscuously discharging re-volvers and cannon crackers. After the rumpus in Battle Square President Eliot sent for half a dozen well-known men and talked to them sharply. He told them unless the disturbance was checked at once he should cancel all the dates of the base ball team, call the crew back from Poughkeepsie and rigidly prohibit any intercol-legiate athletic meetings for the indefinite

In ten minutes the leaders of the several In ten minutes the leaders of the several classes were circulating through the crowd, begging, coaxing, commanding the excited students to go to their rooms, which, after a while, they did.

The athletic committee is still considering the occurrence. The return Princeton game, June 28, will be allowed on rigorous conditions, and wholesale pledges of good behavior in the event of victory have been exacted.

President Eliot has summoned a number of prominent undergraduates to meet him of prominent undergraduates to meet him, together with the athletic committee of the faculty and others of the college government, to discuss the matter of the disturbance and to decide how athletic triumphs shall be celebrated at Harvard in the future.

ART CONGRESS HAS GONE CLARA

noon on Schedule Time.

Addresses of the Vice President and Speaker in Acknowledgment of Resolutions of Thanks.

Congress adjourned on schedule time, there being no slips, in the arrangements. When the hour of 4 o'clock arrived the Speaker and the Vice President, facing each other nearly a quarter of a mile apart, at the opposite ends of the Capitol, brought down their gavels and announced that the houses stood adjourned without day. The closing was devoid of any unusual episodes. The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted, and the spirit of of the last day was present to a noticeable degree. There was a slim attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries, and the comment was freely expressed that it was about the tamest adjournment ever known. Shortly after 3 o'cleck Senators Sherman and Smith reported to the Senate that they had waited on the President, and that

had waited on the President, and that the executive had no further communications to make to Congress.

Mr. Harris offered resolutions expressing the thanks of the Senate to Mr. Frye of Maine, president pro tem., for the uniform courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the Senate.

A similar resolution of thanks to Vice President Stevenson for his dignified and impartial service as presiding officer was offered by Mr. Allison. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Vice President's Address. A few moments before the hour set for adjournment the Vice President rapped

the Senators to order, and said: "Senators, I am deeply touched by the resolutions personal to myself adopted by the Senate. It has been my earnest endeavor impartially to execute the rules prescribed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to this office, as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me, I am profoundly grateful. And now, wishing each of you a safe return to home and constituents, it only remains for me to destinate the contract of the clare the first session of the lefty-fourth He then brought down his gavel without a handle, and in less than another minute the Senate chamber was cleared.

In the House. The closing of the House yesterday was absolutely devoid of public interest. Up to the last minute there was a chorus of voices shouting "Mr. Speaker" in the hope of being able to push some small bill through. One of these bills, engineered by General Wheeler, was pushed through in two minutes, and just emerged as the hands of the

utes, and just emerged as the hands of the clock pointed to 4.

Mr. Bailey of Texas and Mr. Maguire, California, democrats, wanted a last chance to say something on the political situation. They had to do a little bluffing before they were granted ten minutes each. Mr. Maguire spoke briefly in answer to a speech of Mr. Dingley. He denied that the country had been prosperous under a high tariff, and spoke of the panics and depressions since 1873.

Mr. Bailey followed with an arraignment of the republican side for cowardice in dodging the issue presented by the antidodging the 'ssue presented by the antibond resolution. "For weeks," said he,
"their courage has been like Bob Acres',
oozing from their finger tips, until now they
are strenuously trying to avoid the consideration of a subject which three months
ago they professed themselves ready to
meet." He proceeded to charge that it was
the purpose of the republican party to make
a "cowardly and disgraceful evasion of the
money issue at St. Louis." He said there
were millions of honest citizens in the country who believed in the gold standard. There
were other millions who believed in bimetallism, but now, here, said he, were a handful
of self-respecting citizens, who would support a party that regused to tell them where
it stood. A straddle would seceive no one. He warned the other side that it was better to fight than run away, and concluded with the statement, which was applauded on the democratic side, that the democratic of the concentration of the democratic side, that the democratic side. stood. A straddle would deceive no at Chicago, no matter what else they might do, would adopt a platform that no one could misconstrue,

Speaker Reed's Speech. Just as the hands of the clock pointed

to 4 Speaker Reed arose and addressed the

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives," said he, "before pronouncing those words which close the session I desire to offer to the House my grateful recognition of its kindness. The thanks of the House of Representatives is always a high honor, but is especially so at the end of a session where the Speaker has been forced to say no more times perhaps than in the history of any other Congress.

"While thanking you for your kindness while thanking you for your kindness to me I must congratulate the House on its conduct of the public business. Ordinarily, a majority of two and a half to one, a majority of 150, means disorganization, faction and discord. In this House a hundred and fifty new men of both particle have beyond with a steadings of ties have behaved with a steadiness of veterans, and if our connection with the other branches of the government, with different ideas, has prevented us from serving the country as we might have done we at least have behaved with digmity, fairness and credit.
"With the kindest personal wishes to you all, I again return thanks. By virtue of the concurrent resolution of both branches I declare this House adjourned

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.

A Great Fire in New York Destroys the American Horse Exchange.

Fire destroyed the building of the American Horse Exchange, limited, which occuples nearly the entire block bounded by Broadway, 7th avenue, 50th and 51st streets, New York, last night. It is suoposed that 125 valuable horses perished in the flames. One hundred fine carriages were also burned. The value of the property consumed is estimated at \$200,000.

How the fire started is not known.
Flames breaking from the third story was the first intimation any one had of it. Eighteen engine companies worked bravely, and within an hour had the flames under control. Several narrow escapes from falling walls and the roof were made.

Among the horses destroyed were Elsie G., a very valuable trotting horse, worth \$7,500, with a record of 2.19%. The American Horse Exchange, limited,

has for years been one of the most famous places of its kind in America. William K. Vanderbilt is the president of the cor-poration. Mr. Winthrop, George Peabody Wetmore and Col. William Jay are among the managers. Many fine stock breeders in the west and south have been regular consignors of horses to the exchange.

SUPPOSED CORPSE ALIVE.

Edward Dorlan Contradicts the Report of His Death.

Edward Dorlan, who was supposed to have committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, ten days ago, is alive and well. While Dorlan's supposed body was lying on slab at the morgue it was identified by half a dozen persons, who were intimately acquainted with him. Even the latter's brother came on from New York, identified the body and ordered it shipped to New York

city for interment.

About the time the coroner's jury was fixing up a verdict Wednesday afternoon to the effect that Dorlan committed suicide while temporarily insane, a letter was received by Dorlan's employer from Harrington, Del., saying he was alive and well. The coroner will now ask that the hody he recoroner will now ask that the body be re-turned from New York and reopen the case.

Patent Office Sustained.

In an opinion written by Mr. Justice Cole. the Court of Appeals has affirmed a decision of the commisssioner of patents in the case of John H. Croskey against Thos. B. Atterbury. The case was an appeal from a decision of the commissioner in an interference proceeding in which Mr. Atterbury was awarded priority of invention in the matter of an improvement in the process of manufacturing hollow glass ware.

BARTON REPORTS

Both Houses Adjourned Yesterday After- In a Private Letter She Tells of the Work

Medical Aid and Food for the Destitute and Seed for Farmers.

Miss Clara Barton, in a letter dated May 22, writes from Constantinople to Mr. Hitt, chairman of the House committee on for eign affairs. In the course of the letter she

"It affords me gratification, now, after the lapse of four months, to be able to say to you as a member of the honorable body which has been more or less disturbed over the Armenian question that although I came with much hesitation, I believe, after harmony that had marked the early part all, our coming was not a mistake. No unpleasant relations have grown out of it. There is, and has been throughout, a perfect and cordial understanding between myself and the government here.

The Government Friendly. "From the first I was entirely frank with t, and on no occasion has it been otherwise with me. The agents whom I desired to have go to the interior have not only been permitted to go, but escorts have been granted wherever required. They have had entire supervision of our own distributions, which have been mainly in material, using money only in the purchase of such things as were required among the people.

"The local officials whom they have met have usually shown entire cordiality, but if any hesitation on their part has been mani-fested, it was at once removed by a word

of mine to the porte, which has requested me to give it such notice. "It has also asked of me to have information given wherever my officers found the people afraid to go to their fields to work, through danger from the surrounding tribes, which are still very unsettled. I have invariably given this information, and

"Five expeditions have been sent out, three of which are distributing seed, farming and mechanical implements and cattle, in the vilayet of Harpoot, where some three hundred towns and villages are utterly destitute.

guards have been sent for the safety of the

Medical Aid.

"Two, or in reality three, medical detachnents have been sent out by me, and are at work among what were two months ago the terrible contagious diseases of smallpox, typhus, typhoid and dysentery of Zeitoun and Marash, which I am glad to report as nearly overcome. From a hundred deaths a day, or more, taking place at that time. our physician in charge reports yesterlay, by telegram: 'Sickness nearly overcome; only a few new cases.' A more recent attack has broken out to the north, at Arabkir, but has immediately been taken in hand by our own Dr. Hubbell, with physicians and nurses, who, after only four Gays, telegraphs: 'All doing splendid work; fevers diminishing.' We have never taken upon ourselves largely the feeding of these people, but have left that to the braye and people, but have left that to the brave and patient missionaries who had it in hand before we came, and who must hold to it after we are gone. We have made a spe-cialty of controlling and stamping out contative of controlling and stamping out contagion, a work which there was no one else to take up, and if left to itself was to run rlot, so far as we could see, through all Asia Minor. We have placed doctors enough there, drawing them from Syria and Constantinople, and holding them under contract and pay, to meet and overcome, as we believe, any contagion that come, as we believe, any contagion that may arise—even cholera.

Seed Distribution.

"Our other object has been the distribution of seed, farming utensils and cattle, in order to get food growing to such an extent as to render these people, at least in a measure, self supporting, and thus relieve them of the starvation which will face them another winter, and relieve the world as well of this great drain upon its sympathies and its charities.

I am happy to state that both of these are in a fair way of accomplishment, and my faithful assistants and myself look anxiously for the day when, our task accomplished, we can return to our home, quietly as we left, having done no harm nor given offense to any. "I have the honor to be, very respectfully ours, CLARA BARTON."

MANSLAUGHTER BY BICYCLE. Whot an English Judge Had to Say About Scorching.

and Comment Criminal liability for the reckless riding of a bicycle was visited with a sentence of feur months' hard labor in the recent English case of Regina agt. Parker, which was tried at Lewes assizes. The defendant was charged in an indictment for manslaughter and also for furiously driving a carriage or vehicle contrary to section 35 of the offenses against the person act of 1861. The sentence was imposed upon a plea of guilty to the second indictment. This plea was accepted, although the presecution considered that a conviction for manslaughter would be supported. The Law Journal quotes Mr. Justice Hawkins as saying that the counsel for the prosecution had very mercifully asked only for a conviction on an indictment to which the prisoner was ready to plead guilty, and that he was glad that some one had thought fit to put the law in motion and let those who were care-less and reckless of the lives of others know that they were punishable by the law. The justice also said that a man or woman who rides a blcycle is bound to con duct it with care and caution, and no more entitled to ride recklessly and furiously

than to drive a cart at a furious pace through the street. Laws or ordinances on this subject, as on all others, are made only for those who are either mentally or morally deficient, and either mentally or morally deficient, and not for those who are intelligent and conscientious enough not to need them. The interesting and innocent party who, for time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has been carrying a gun and did not know it was loaded has now exchanged it for a wheel, and his works do follow him. His victim is often a fellow wheelman but more often it is en a fellow wheelman, but more often it is an elderly lady or small child. Pusillanimous municipal authorities have in many place failed to check the increase of these crimes In other places the authorities have been more effective. To make the law of the subject plain to the limited comprehension of scorchers a few convictions of mansiaughter will probably be necessary.

Catherine Built the Palace. From the London Standard.

The Petrovsky Palace is a charming nonument to the more picturesque side of Catherine the Great's character. It was her villa without the walls of Moscow where she could live at her ease, surrounded by her intimates, the Apraxins, the Volkorskys, the Golitsins, the Razumovs. She would have no soldiers to guard her; she preferred to rest under the protection of her own people, and the people came crowding about the palace, saying: "Make no noise! Do not disturb our little mother. She leved the fields and woods of Petrov-sky, as well she might.

It was in this neighborhood that she herself awaited the approach of her coronation, staying in Count Razumov's wonderful villa, which so astonished Lord Herbert and William Cox in 1778. She had the palace built to commemorate the Russian victories over the Turks, and intrusted the task to a native architect, who knew how to adapt Gothic lines to Russian taste, and to combine splendor with comfort. The red walls, with their white stone facings and round towers, seen among the trees, give a delightful impression of elegant seclusion. Since Catherine's day all the Emperors of Russia have awaited the Amperors of Russia have awaited the face of the triumphal entry in the Petrove day of the triumphal entry in the Petrov-

Shortsightedness Proven From Tid-Bits.

A recruit, wishing to evade service, was brought up for medical inspection and the doctor asked him: "Have you any defects?"

"Well, I don't."

"Yes, sir; I am shortsighted." "How can you prove it?" "Easily enough, doctor. Do you see that nail up yonder in the wall?"

The Appropriations Viewed From a Republican and Democratic Point,

ANALYZED BY PARTY LEADERS

Figures That Are Presented by Messrs. Cannon and Savers.

THE INCREASED DEBT

Chairman Cannon, republican, of the House appropriations committee, and ex-Chairman Sayers, democrat, have given out statements of the expenditures authorized by this Congress, each viewing the matter from party standpoints.

The total appropriations for the session including permanent annual appropriations, is \$515,759,820.49. Mr. Cannon's state-

"The appropriations charged to this ses sion include \$119,054,160 under permanent laws, of which amount \$50,000,000 is for sinking fund and \$30,500,000 for interest on the public debt, or \$3,855,614.40 more than was included at the last session of Congress in the statements of appropriations and is on account of the increase of \$162, 315,400 in the bonded indebtedness of the country by the present administration up to February, 1895, the interest and sinking fund charge on account of the later bond issue of \$100,000,000 in February, 1896, amounting to \$4,400,000, not being included in the estimates of permanent appropria-

"The increase in the principal of the in terest-bearing debt of the country under the present administration amounts to 202,315,400, which entails an annual interest charge of \$11,492,616, and to meet the sinking fund obligations the further sum of \$2,623,154. During the administration of

of \$2,623,154. During the administration of Mr. Harrison the principal of the interest-bearing debt was reduced \$258,192,900 and the annual interest charge \$10,327,716. "The regular annual bilis," says Mr. Cannon, "including deficiencies as passed by the House, made a reduction in the estimates submitted by the executive of \$26,-083,191.67; that they were increased by the Senate \$22,920,442.30, and that as they became laws they appropriate \$10,636,624.06 came laws they appropriate \$10,638,624.06 less than as passed by the Senate, \$12,283.-818.24 more than as they passed the House and \$1,374,373.43 less than the estimated requirements of the administration.

"The regular annual appropriations, including deficiencies made as the less reserved.

cluding deficiencies, made at the last session of Congress, amounted to \$383,636,886,97, and included no river and harbor 896.97, and included no river and harbor bill. Excluding the river and harbor act passed at this session, the regular annual bills as passed by the House appropriated only \$373,595,082.25, or more than \$10,000,000 less than was appropriated by the last democratic Congress."

Mr. Cannon criticises the Treasury Department because it has "expended \$7,377,440 for the present year in collecting the revenue from customs estimated at \$165,000; whereas for the last fiscal year 1892, under President Harrison's administration.

under President Harrison's administration, there was collected, under the McKinley tariff act, \$177,452,000 of customs revenue at a total cost of only \$6,607,517." The bills establishing salaries instead of the fee system for officers of the United States courts, he says, will save one million annually, and minimize frivolous and malicious prosecutions. Special attention is called to the fact that Congress made no increases of salaries or employes in the

increases of salaries or employes in the government departments. The following table of appropriations is given:

The revenues for three fiscal years of the Harrison administration ending June 30, 1872, are given as \$1,150,631,214; expenditures, \$998,132,501; for the two complete fiscal years of Cleveland's administra-tion. revenues, \$611,112,094; expenditures,

What Mr. Sayers Says

Mr. Sayers, in his statement, says of the total appropriations for the session: "This sum exceeds the appropriation made during the last session of the Fiftythird Congress by \$18,751,259.83, and those of the first regular session of that Congress by \$23,529,135.46. It is less than the appropriations by the second session of the Fifty priations by the second session of the Fifty-second Congress by only \$3,744,538.72, al-though at the latter session \$39,352,494.85 more was appropriated for pensions than at this session. It is more than those by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress by \$21,393,571.84, and \$25,464,040.80 less than the appropriations at the second session of the appropriations at the second session of the Fifty-first.

the Fifty-first.

"The Senate organized this session by a combination of republican and populist votes, placing the control of committees in the hands of republicans, by its amendments to appropriation bills, as they passed the House, proposed to increase the total by \$22,920,442.30. By conferences between the two houses this aggregate increase was reduced to \$12,283,518.24. The appropriations made at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress exceeded those made at the first session of the same Congress by \$46. first congress exceeded those made at the first session of the same Congress by \$46,-767,612.64, or nearly 10 per cent. If the same proportionate increase should be made at the next session then the appropriations will not be less than \$565,000,000."

Contracts authorized by this session he estimates as follows: estimates as follows:

Total\$78,241,480 He says that the total expenditures in one fiscal year have never been so great except during the civil war, and exceed the as-

sessed valuation of property in any one of the south Atlantic states. In conclusion Mr. Sayers says: "If the present Congress had rigidly refused au-thority for additional contracts, and had appropriated only to meet the immediate or fiscal year requirements under existing ones, the next Congress and administration would have been in a position to largely reduce appropriations and expenditures, and the administration of the government could easily have returned to an economical method of expenditure. This, however, has not been done, and the majority in Congress must be held responsible for this grave dereliction in public duty."

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEMAND.

The Hawaiian Government Said to Be Excited Over the Report. The steamer Australia, from Honolulu brings confirmation of the Associated Press news concerning the demand made

by Great Britain that Volney Ashford be permitted to return to Hawaii. The Dole government is very much excited over the report, but the president of the little republic is pursuing a con-servative course in dealing with the mat-

The news of England's demand originated in Washington, and was forwarded in private correspondence to an Hawalian raper and several private concerns.

The situation is said to be that Great Britain has made a rather sharp demand upon the government on behalf of Colonel Ashford. The "request" is stated as the suggestion, in diplomatic sentences, that a pardon be issued to Ashford, and that he

be permitted to return to Hawaii without conditions of any sort.

It is stated by the Honolulu Star that the republic declines to accept the British for-eign office's view of the case, refuses to grant the pardon or remove the ban, and adds that if Colonel Ashford is landed unadds that if Colonel Ashford is landed un-der British or other auspices or protec-tion until there has been an extended and complete review of the case the action will be at least protested.

Asks a Divorce. Ella Lee Chapplee has petitioned for di vorce from John T. Chapplee. The papers in the case were withheld from publica-

Copy of Will Filed.

A certified copy of the will of the late Joseph F. Burr, dated December 10, 1808, has been filed. To Caleb Newbold of Springfield, N. J., the estate is left in trust for the testator's widow, Sarah N. Burr.

TWO STATEMENTS FROM DEATH'S JAWS.

An Insurance Man Snatch-

ed Therefrom. Made to Feel Like a Man of Thirty Five-Vigorous Now, in

Mind and Body. 'Such Wonderful Results Should Be Heralded to the World"-So Says the Restored

Gentleman.

"Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 519 Guaranty building, Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 13, 1835.—Gentlemen: Will you accept my thanks for the great benefits received from the use of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets?" At the time of commeacing its use last July I could not read without my glasses the signs on our business streets, could not retain on my mind a matter of business sufficiently long to get to the street from my office, and could not call the names of my intin-ate friends, and would frequently get lost in parts of the city where I had been a daily visitor for the past seven years. I attributed my condi-tion to advanced age. Thanks to Kola Nervine Tablets, however, although fifty-six years of age, I am satisfied that I am today in as good condition in every respect, as I was at thirty-five. Any-thing that will accomplish such wonderful results as this should be heralded to the world. I might add for the benefit of the public, that this testimonial is given without any solicitation on you Yours truly, "W. S. SWETT, Manager,"

Mr. Swett is one of the best known insurance men in the northwest in fact, throughout the country. His case is not singular. Thousands similarly afflicted have been similarly cured by the wonderful Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at druggists or sent direct ee Dr. Charcot's name on label. WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE PACKAGE AND TESTIMONIALS. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

POTATO PATCH EXPERIMENTS.

Capt. Gardner's Report on the Results in Detroit. the national conference of chari-

ties and corrections at Grand Rapids, Mich., Capt. Cornellus Gardner, U.S.A., who is stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit, and who has superintended the potato experin ent there, spoke on the topic, "Able-Bodied Poor and Unemployed." After describing the plan and the manner in which it was brought into operation, Capt. Gardner said: "The care taken of the crops and the zeal displayed in having the best cultivated lot, is evidence that our plan is highly appreciated by those whom we have helped. The committee had endeavored helped. The committee had endeavored each year to obtain as large tracts as possible, and except in few instances, none containing less than four acres are used. The crops are taken care of, to a great extent, by the crops are taken care of, to a great extent, by the women and boys, and by the men after hours where the fathers have employment. The following are some of the data; For 1834, acres planted, 4,000; families assisted, 945; cost, \$3,600, or \$3,10 per lot; value of crop, \$14,000; average bushels of potatoes, 15. For 1835; Acres planted, 455; number of families assisted, 1,545; cost, \$4,000, or \$3,10 per lot; average bushels of potatoes, 15. 900, or \$3.10 per lot; average bushels of po-tatoes per lot, 40. The crops raised were: Potatoes, 61,840 bushels; beans, 1,000 bushels; turnips, 3,000 bushels; corn, 400 bush-els; cabbage, 4,000 heads; squash, 400; pumpkins, 500, besides other vegetables. Families assisted to lots to date, 1,529. The city poor commission acknowledges that our work has taken from their shoulders a large amount in direct charity to those whom they would otherwise have had to help through the past winter, and we have probably saved the city \$250,000 in taxation lot from us and cultivate. We also give lots to people who do not like to go to the poor commission committee.

"There is no doubt that due to this ex-

periment the attention of poor people gen-erally and day laborers has been called to the fact that a great deal of food can be the fact that a great deal of food can be obtained from a small piece of ground when properly worked. We have evidence that a large number have left the city for near-by villages, and taken land on shares for cultivation. Furthermore, our example has been followed in New York, Buffalo, Omaha, Minneapolis and Toledo. By our experiment in Detroit we can decide, I believe, that poor people are generally willing ve, that poor people are generally willing to help themselves if given an opportunity. Since the largest item in the cultivation of Since the largest item in the cultivation of land is the cost of labor, in this case furnished by the people themselves—much good may, by this plan, be accomplished with small expense to the taxpayers; that it turns the attention of the people to the soil and its opportunities to raise food even from the smallest portions; under the direction of an experienced foreman, we are teaching people how to till the soil; that there are men of wealth willing to give land for this purpose and others willing to land for this purpose and others willing to give land for this purpose and others willing to assist the poor without compensation, thereby lessening the bitterness of poverty engendered by the differences of social conditions."

A TRIBUTE TO KATE FIELD.

Touching Incident Showing the Respect of Colored American From the Honolulu Advertiser.

Shortly after the announcement of Miss Field's death a touching incident occurred which showed the place her name holds among the common people of her country. Two American negroes, laborers in Honolulu, came to Dr. McGrew's residence and offered to assist in any way possible in caring for the remains. They stated that they had no money, they could not buy floral tributes, but Miss Field had always been a friend of the negro and had done what she could to improve the condition of the race in the southern states. They would like to do something as a mark

appreciation and respect.

As kind hands had done all that could be done at that time Dr. McGrew thanked them and gave assurance that their kindthem and gave assurance that their kind-ness would not be forgotten. During the noon hour before the funeral on Wednes-day one of the men went to Dr. McGrew's in his working clothes and asked if he might have a last look at the earthly re-mains of the woman who had done so much for his race. Although the casket had been closed and sealed, the doctor re-membered his promise and granted the remembered his promise and granted the re-

HER GOLD-TIPPED TOE.

Why Dentist Leeds Has Sued a Song-From the Philadelphia Record.

Every one remembers Tom Hood's remarkable heroine in his famous poem, "Miss Kilmansegg and Her Golden Leg." The girl he told of was only a creature of his imagination; but Miss Florence Selma, the New York Music Hall singer, is a piece of plump reality, and though she hasn't a golden leg, she has a gold tipped toe. Several months ago Selma fell from her

bicycle and hurt that toe. The result was an ingrowing nail. At first she paid little attention to it. But later the pain increased. The troublesome nail got right

down to business. It grew in by day and it grew in by night.

The constant aggravation which emanated from that big toe began to play havoc with her smiles. She says she became so cross and irritable that she no longer was pleased to meet her friends.

And still the nail grew in.

Having experimented with arnica, lotions and every preparation known to the drug stores without relief, it occurred to her that the offending toenall might be capped with gold in precisely the rame manner that dentists cap a tooth. So she

called upon Dr. Leeds, who undertook the job, much against his own convictions, he Dr. Leeds is not a chiropodist, but, he says, the result, from a professional standpoint, was highly satisfactory. Mademoiselle had three sittings. A plaster of paris cast was made of the foot, and the doctor admits that he finally became quite interested in the work-from a professional

standpoint.

The golden toenatl cap did not come up to Mile. Selma's expectations, however, and she flatly refused to pay \$54 for the work. After repeated efforts to collect his fee, Dr. Leeds brought suit to recover the money